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**Descriptions of New Species of DIURNAL LEPIDOPTERA found within the
United States.**

BY WM. H. EDWARDS.

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|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. PARNASSIUS BEHRII. | 10. GRAPTA DRYAS, |
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PARNASSIUS BEHRII, n. sp.

Male. Expands 2.5 inches. Upper side pure white; marginal border of primaries transparent, enclosing a submarginal row of large white lunules; no median transparent line as in *Clodius*; costa, base of primaries and disk much sprinkled with black scales; a large, subovate black spot in cell, a broad, tortuous bar on arc; beyond the cell two small white patches in irregular black rings; in median interspace a black point.

Secondaries have the base densely covered with black scales, which extend thinly along margin beyond cell, projecting a branch upon the arc; at the ends of nervules on margin small black patches; a submarginal row of conspicuous black lunules, separated; in the upper discal interspaces a large, pale ochraceous spot within a black ring.

Under side marked as above, except that on costal edge of secondaries is a second ochraceous spot, of same size, in black ring; base of secondaries marked by patches of black disposed like the red spots of *Clodius*; on abdominal margin a black stripe divided into two spots by the lower median nervure.

Thorax beneath, and palpi white; antennæ black annulated with white; club black.

From 1 ♂ taken in the Sierra Nevada. Collection of Dr. Behr.

This differs widely from any other American species, in the extent of the pure white color and consequent smallness of the transparent space, the conspicuous black markings and the absence of red spots.

COLIAS EDWARDSII, Behr, n. sp.

Male. Expands 2.1 inches. Upper side bright lemon yellow, color of *Alexandra*; base of wings slightly powdered with black scales; primaries have a narrow, black, marginal band, the inner edge of which is nearly regular, extending a little way on costa, and on inner margin projecting a short attenuated spur; this band cut nearly to the fringe by the yellow nervules; discal spot black, subovate; costal edge and apical part of fringe roseate, at and above inner angle yellow. Secondaries have a narrow marginal band terminating at the lower branch of median, cut by the nervules, nearly regular within, there being only slight projections on the nervules; discal spot wanting; fringes yellow.

Under side of primaries pale yellow, fading towards hind margin and still more on inner margin; discal spot black with a few roseate scales in centre; costal margin slightly covered with black scales. Secondaries much covered with same scales, most densely at base and in middle of disk; ground color very pale yellow; at base of median a small roseate spot; discal spot of medium size, margaritaceous, with rosy scales about its edge; fringes as above; costal edges of both wings roseate.

Body above, lemon yellow, beneath inclining to whitish; palpi whitish; legs pale roseate; antennæ roseate; club brown above, ochrey yellow beneath and at tip.

Female. Expands 2 inches. Upper side same color as male; hind margin of primaries has a broad, incomplete border, represented at inner angle by a few scales only; discal spot as in male, but with a few scales only in centre. Secondaries have a large, rounded, orange spot on disk, without ring; beneath as in male, except that secondaries are more densely powdered with black, giving a grey shade to the wing; discal spot larger, distinct, edged with roseate; fringes of primaries, above and below, pale roseate, except at the inner angle of primaries; costal edge of secondaries, and both hind and abdominal margins fringed with roseate.

Variety A. *Female*. Expands 2.3 inches. Color much paler; primaries have a narrow border of separated scales edging the whole margin, expanded on costa into a large patch; discal spot of primaries pure black, of secondaries orange; beneath as in the type.

1 ♂, 2 ♀, from the collection of Dr. Behr, taken near Virginia City, at high elevations, and named by Dr. Behr in honor of Henry Edwards, Esq., of San Francisco.

This species is near *Emilia*.

COLIAS EMILIA, n. sp.

Male. Expands 1.9 inch. Upper side bright lemon yellow; bases of wings very slightly powdered with black; fringes pale pink, yellow at inner angle of primaries and at outer angle of secondaries.

Primaries have a narrow, black, marginal band, cut to the edge by yellow nervures, erose within, of even width, not expanded on costa, projecting a slight excavated spur on inner margin; discal spot small, yellow, subovate, edged by black.

Secondaries have a very narrow marginal band, terminating acutely at the lower median nervure, even within, but partially cut by the nervures; no discal spot.

Under side of primaries same yellow at base, fading towards hind margin; costal margin slightly powdered with black scales; discal spot indicated by a few black scales only; costal edge deep pink; secondaries inclining to buff, densely covered with fine black scales; discal spot small, rounded, margaritaceous in a narrow pink border; at base a small pink spot; costal edge pink; fringes as above, but deeper colored.

Body covered with greenish yellow hairs; collar pink; beneath, pale yellow; legs pink; palpi yellow, pink at tip; antennæ deep pink, deep brown fulvous at tip.

Female, same size.

Upper side a shade paler; the marginal border on primaries indicated by clusters of black scales, wanting on secondaries; discal spot on primaries large, subovate, black; on secondaries, pale orange.

Under side like male; discal spot of primaries black. Much as above.

From 1 ♂, 1 ♀, taken in Oregon by Mr. Wm. M. Gabb. Collection of Dr. Behr.

This species resembles *Alexandra*, from which, however, it differs in breadth and form of marginal borders, in color of fringe, in discal spot of secondaries beneath, in the presence of a pink spot at base, and in the absence of a greenish shade to both surfaces. It also differs from any *Colias* with which I am acquainted, in the shape of hind wings, which are remarkably produced at outer angles.

COLIAS ARIADNE, n. sp.

Male. Expands 1.8 inch. Upper side bright yellow, much colored with black at base of both wings and along abdominal margin to middle of cell; on primaries a deep orange patch extends from median to inner

margin, fading into yellow beyond middle of disk; marginal border narrow, nearly straight within, curving slightly at apex and expanded on costa to double the greatest width elsewhere; crossed at apex by yellow nervules; discal spot large, subovate, orange, covered with black scales, showing an orange border and points of same color between the scales.

Secondaries have a border of same width as primaries, extending but little beyond second branch of median; discal spot unusually large, rounded, deep orange, without a ring; fringes of both wings deep roseate, at inner angle of primaries and outer angle of secondaries giving place to yellow; costal edge of primaries roseate, and shoulders conspicuously so.

Under side of primaries paler, deepest next base; costal margin to apex widely sprinkled with black scales; discal spot enclosing a large, yellow white spot; a submarginal row of small brown spots or points, curving around the apex, with two points on costa. Secondaries much obscured; discal spot duplex, a large silver spot and a point, each surrounded by a broad dull pink ring; on the middle of the larger ring are silvery scales; a submarginal row of pinkish spots; a patch of same color on costa and another at base of median.

Body black covered with greyish hairs; on thorax with roseate; beneath, thorax yellow with some roseate hairs; legs pale rose; palpi yellow tipped with rose; antennæ roseate, club brown.

Female. Expands 2 inches. Similar to male, a little more greenish; discal spot of primaries orange with an irregular black ring within or upon the orange; marginal border less dense than in male, confined to edge of wing, preceded on costa by a few patches of black scales; border of secondaries restricted to outer angle; discal spot, as in male; beneath as in male.

1 ♂, 1 ♀, from the collection of Dr. H. Behr, and taken at Moke-luma Hills, California.

A well marked and distinct species.

PIERIS VIRGINIENSIS, n. sp.

Size of *Oleracea*; wings longer, narrower, more delicate, of a less pure white.

Male. Expands 1.5 to 1.7 inch. Upper side white, more or less obscured by grey or smoky brown; bases of wings, costa and apex of primaries greyish; a grey patch on costa of secondaries; the obscure portion mostly confined to basal half and inner margin of primaries, and

to the subcostal and median nervures of secondaries. Under side white, the nervures bordered with smoky brown, most densely on sub-median of both wings and the branches of same nervure on secondaries; shoulder of secondaries pale orange.

Body above blue grey, below white; palpi white tipped with grey; antennæ fuscous above, white below, finely annulated with white.

Female. Expands 1.7 to 1.9 inches. Similar, the surface more obscured, in some individuals almost wholly so.

Not uncommon in the Kanawha district in the month of May, and there replacing *Oleracea*. I have received from Mr. Saunders occasional specimens taken by him at London, Canada.

ARGYNNIS NEVADENSIS, n. sp.

Primaries long, narrow, convex on hind margin.

Male. Expands 2.2 inches. Upper side pale yellow fulvous, slightly obscured at base; hind margins bordered by two parallel lines, enclosing throughout narrow fulvous spaces between the nervules; the submarginal spots narrow, serrated or lunular, enclosing large concolored fulvous spots, all connected with each other and with the marginal lines; other markings delicate, well defined, similar to those of *Halcyone*; the median band of secondaries being confluent and the discal spot large, open, much like the letter C inverted; fringes luteous, on primaries blackish at ends of nervules.

Under side of primaries uniform pale buff except next base and within the two cellular spots, which have a faint reddish tint; hind margin edged by two faint olivaceous lines; the two lower submarginal spots black, enclosing buff spaces, the others, six in number, olivaceous enclosing silver spots; submarginal patch olivaceous with two silver spots and traces of a third on the margin. Secondaries yellow, the disk mottled with olivaceous; the band between the two outer rows of spots narrow, distinct; the silver spots unusually large, iridescent, 24 in number, viz: seven submarginal, triangular, edged above by a few black scales and a narrow olivaceous border; the second row of seven, the first three, fifth and sixth nearly equal, subovate, the fourth small, triangular, the seventh subquadrate, all narrowly edged above with black and projecting olivaceous shadows upon the band; the third row of five, the first semi-oval, the fourth and fifth lunate, the second obsolete, third large, pyriform, cut by the arc, all edged above with black; in the cell two small round spots, a long oval at origin of median, these three edged by black; two patches at base of upper nervures; shoulder

and abdominal margin slightly silvered. Body above fulvous, beneath buff; legs buff; palpi buff, ferruginous above and at tip; antennæ brown above, fulvous and grey beneath; club black tipped with ferruginous.

Female. Expands 2.8 inches. Color a shade paler; the marginal lines diffuse, on primaries forming a broad black band showing traces of fulvous spots only next inner angle; the spots within apical lunules whitish; secondaries present a row of spots, a shade paler than the former, corresponding to the second silvered row of under side.

Under side of primaries yellow buff, deep fulvous at base and on inner margin, covering three fourths of all, passing into reddish buff towards inner angle; submarginal spots as in male, but less distinct, and enclosing, throughout, silver spaces; subapical silver spots as in male.

Secondaries buff, a shade less yellow than primaries, mottled with darker buff; spots, as in male, very large, the second row completely but delicately edged with black.

From 1 ♂, 1 ♀, in the collection of Henry Edwards, Esq., San Francisco. Taken in the valleys of the Sierra, near Virginia City, in 1869.

This distinct species in the markings of upper side and in the form and size of silver spots is nearest *Halcyone*, but is much smaller, the margin of primaries convex, of a pale color above, and quite different beneath.

GRAPTA SILENUS, n. sp.

Male. Expands 2.2 inches. Upper side dull yellow fulvous, clouded by brown, and spotted with black as in the allied species; the spots on inner margin of primaries and the costal patch large, diffuse; a large patch on disk of secondaries; a second, smaller, at origin of median nervules; submarginal lunules on both wings conspicuous, yellowish; fringes fuscous.

Under side grey brown covered with black streaks, densely and almost wholly on basal third, nearly as much on the margins, leaving but a narrow lighter space on the disks; silver mark short, thick, attenuated at extremities, bent at right angles.

From 1 ♂ taken in Oregon; received from Henry Edwards, Esq.

This species belongs to the same group with *Progne*, *Gracilis* and *Zephyrus*; is larger than either, duller colored, heavily spotted with black, beneath nearly black.

GRAPTA ZEPHYRUS, n. sp.

Size and form of *Gracilis*.

Male. Expands two inches. Upper side deep red, fulvous at base, fading into pale orange on disk; on primaries a subapical fulvous patch, another at inner angle; on secondaries the outer limb partially covered by fulvous in form of an interrupted transverse band, within which are yellow or soiled white submarginal spots; a similar row of spots on primaries; the black markings as in *Gracilis* and *Progne*, the spots small, well defined.

Under side hoary, covered throughout by fine brown streaks, most densely next base; the incision of primaries edged by a brown band, on the anterior edge of which are a few scattered olivaceous scales and a black line; silver mark narrow, bent at an obtuse angle, attenuated below.

Body above fulvous covered with greenish hairs; beneath grey fulvous; palpi white, fulvous on upper side, with a black line beneath; antennæ brown above annulated with grey beneath; club brown tipped with ferruginous.

From 2 ♂ taken at Virginia City by Henry Edwards, Esq., in 1869. Also received from Colorado, and from Fort Simpson, McKenzies River.

This species is nearest *Gracilis*; is paler colored above, and nearly uni-colored beneath, whereas in *Gracilis* the basal third is dark, and the hoary space is confined to the disk; in that species also the secondaries have a submarginal black band with green lunules which is wanting in *Zephyrus*.

GRAPTA MARSYAS, n. sp.

Form of *Comma*, much smaller; primaries scarcely falcated, much excised; on secondaries a long and very broad tail, posterior to which is a deep incision and a prominent dentation; anal angle produced.

Male. Expands 1.6 inch. Upper side fulvous, ferruginous at base; marked and spotted with black as in *Comma*; a common, submarginal row of yellow lunules; the marginal border of secondaries ferruginous, much sprinkled with yellow scales.

Under side in shades of brown and olivaceous, the ground color quite dark, the pattern of markings very much as in *Comma*; the common discal band not distinct; the extra basal space densely streaked with ferruginous; on costa of primaries a large whitish patch enclosing

one of grey green; apex clear olivaceous limited below by a ferruginous stripe following the nervule to the margin; on secondaries a ferruginous, sub-apical patch and a curved stripe as in *Comma*, but not distinct, owing to the dark ground color; a common submarginal row of black points as in the allied species; incision of primaries and hind margin of secondaries bordered by olive green lunules; silver mark an arc of a circle, thickened at upper end, barbed at lower end.

Body above fulvous, beneath grey vinous; legs buff; palpi buff below, fulvous above and at tip; antennæ fuscous above, ochraceous below; club black, fulvous at tip.

Female. Same size. Primaries less incised, tail short, narrow; dentations less prominent; marked on upper side as the male; under side brown and grey brown, densely streaked with ferruginous; the basal space of nearly uniform color; the discal band only indicated by the outer black line; extra basal space to margin a shade paler, of uniform color; submarginal black points distinct; the white patch wanting except on the edge of costa; incision of primaries darker, wanting the green spots; silver mark larger, less arched, slight and without barb.

From 1 ♂, 1 ♀, from California. From the collection of T. Reakirt, Esq.

GRAPTA DRYAS, n. sp.

Allied to *Comma*, especially in markings of under surface of male; primaries less falcated, less incised.

Male. Expands about 2.3 inches. Upper side yellow fulvous, marked with black and ferruginous as in *Comma* and *Interrogationis*; secondaries almost wholly black, as in the latter species, the black shade gradually passing into fulvous near base; three fulvous submarginal points or spots at outer angle; a black patch on costa and spot in cell, in some cases only distinguished by a deeper shade than the ground color; fringes white in the emarginations, fuscous at tips of nervules.

Under side marbled in shades of grey, brown, ferruginous, olivaceous and honey yellow; faintly suffused with lilaceous near base and on costa of primaries, and throughout densely covered with fine, abbreviated streaks of ferruginous; the basal space presenting shades of greyish brown, limited without by an irregular deep brown or ferruginous common discal band; in cell three distinct dark brown spots; the extra basal space lilaceous on primaries, and the same in secondaries but mixed with yellow; beyond, to margins, primaries are partly honey

yellow, partly clear yellow, the latter color at apex and inner angle; secondaries have a large nebulous ferruginous or olivaceous patch at outer angle, and a similar curved stripe from median nervure to anal angle, both wings crossed by a conspicuous submarginal row of black points or small spots; on primaries a subapical ferruginous patch enclosing a lilaceous spot on costa; the incision edged by a brown line which is preceded by metallic grey lunular spots edged with black; similar lunules on secondaries; costal edge of primaries lilaceous and buff, crossed to the nervure by ferruginous streaks and spots. Silver spot an open C, large, narrow, thickened at extremities.

Body above fulvous, covered with greenish hairs; below pale vinous brown; legs buff; palpi buff below, ferruginous above and at tip; antennæ fuscous above, buff below; club black, tipped with ferruginous.

Female. Expands 2.7 to 2.9 inches. Upper side similar to male; under side honey yellow densely covered with ferruginous streaks; the pattern of markings as in male but faint and lost on the ground color; some individuals light, the yellow predominating, in others the ferruginous streaks give color to the whole surface; submarginal black spots less conspicuous, and, sometimes, on disk of primaries wanting; marginal lunules as in male, but less distinct; silver spot sometimes as in male, but usually slighter and not thickened at extremities.

From 4♂, 5♀, bred or taken at Coalburgh, W. Va., in 1868 and 69. I have noticed the occasional occurrence, for some years, of this species, but for a long time regarded it as a variety of either *Comma* or *Interrogationis*. I am not able now to describe the larvæ from which I obtained the bred specimens. The species is between *Comma* and *Interrogationis*—nearest the former. The under side of the female differs materially from the female of either species. It cannot be a common species, but may be wide spread and found in the same districts as the allied *Graptas*.

THECLA BEHRII, n. sp.

Male. Expands 1 inch. Upper side glossy yellow fulvous; primaries have a very broad fuscous costal and apical border and one of medium width on hind margin, the remainder of the wing being fulvous; stigma small, black, oval.

Secondaries have a narrow marginal border, and are edged by a grey line; fringes long, fuscous.

Under side fawn color, somewhat greyish on secondaries, the margins edged by a pale line; primaries have an obsolete discal spot,

a median row of blackish points, all edged without by white, the second and third from costa much behind the line; on margin a row of rather indistinct blackish points.

Secondaries have three spots next base and a discal spot, all obscure; a median tortuous row of large blackish spots, edged without by white, and a marginal row partly lunulate, the first from angle nearly obsolete, surmounting a grey space, the second largest edged posteriorly by a few fulvous scales and above a round black spot; the fourth and fifth points.

Female. Expands 1.15 inch. Similar to male, less deeply colored; on under side spots generally larger; the three next anal angle marked by fulvous scales.

Taken at Lake Mono, California. Collection of Dr. Behr.

THECLA TETRA, Behr, (in lit.) n. sp.

Female. Expands 1.2 inch. Upper side uniform light brown; secondaries have a single tail; anal angle produced; fringes grey, next anal angle terminating in fuscous.

Under side paler brown; both wings have an indistinct, common, tortuous median row of whitish crescents; secondaries have a submarginal row of small black lunules edged anteriorly by a few whitish scales; the one preceding the tail resting upon a faint fulvous patch, the second from angle upon a faint blue patch.

THECLA DRYOPE, n. sp.

Female. Expands 1.2 inches. Upper side pale brown, broadly edged with fuscous on hind margin and apex of primaries, narrowly on secondaries; fulvous on disk of primaries posterior to cell and to inner margin; a fulvous submarginal border on secondaries, deepest near anal angle, gradually fading towards outer angle; costal edge of primaries fulvous; a white line edges the margin before anal angle; fringes sordid white.

Under side yellowish grey; both wings have obsolete discal streaks; a common median row of small rounded black spots, edged with white, those of secondaries except the first and seventh from costa, mere points; a common submarginal series of spots, obsolete on primaries, or represented by a few black scales only, a little more distinct on secondaries; the spot at anal angle, and the third, fourth and fifth showing a few orange scales posterior to the black, the third most distinctly; next the angle traces of a large blue patch, but scarcely distinguishable without a glass.

Body above, brown, beneath, white; palpi, white; antennæ black, annulated with white; club, black, ferruginous at tip.

From 1 ♀ taken in Plain County, Colorado. Collection of Henry Edwards, Esq. Approaching *Lycæna* in the color and markings of under side.

LYCÆNA KODIAK, n. sp.

Male. Expands 1.25 inch. Upper side dull violet blue; margins narrowly edged with fuscous; fringes sordid white.

Under side fawn color, bluish at base; slightly clouded with grey on secondaries; both wings have fuscous discal bars, edged with whitish; a common median row of rounded fuscous spots, all edged with whitish, that of primaries curved beyond the cell, of secondaries parallel to the margin; a common submarginal row of faint spots, the second from anal angle surmounted by a round spot, perhaps belonging to median row, but much posterior to the line of same; near base, a black point on cell and a second on costa.

Body above blue, thorax beneath, blue grey; palpi white at base, furnished with long black hairs, black at tip; antennæ black, annulated with white; club black above, ferruginous below and at tip.

Female. Expands 1.3 inches. Upper side light brown, deep blue at base, covering half the wing on primaries, fading gradually towards the hind margin, and on secondaries covering the cell and upper abdominal margin; primaries have a curved black line at extremity of cell; faint traces of fulvous spots next anal angle.

Under side as in male.

From Kodiak, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. Collection of Dr. Behr.

CHRYSOPHANUS CUPREUS, n. sp.

Male. Expands 1.1 inch. Upper side bright copper red, color of *rubidus*; hind margins edged by black, the secondaries narrowly; both wings crossed by a tortuous, extra-discal, row of small brown spots and points; a spot on arc of primaries and a faint spot in cell; on arc of secondaries a black point.

Under side of primaries ochraceous inclining to red; spots as above, larger, edged with white; a spot near base in cell; marginal border fawn color, on the anterior edge of which is a row of brown points.

Secondaries paler, mottled with white, obscured at base; a marginal series of orange crescents, the one next anal angle long and narrow; traces of brown spots on marginal edge; extra discal spots as above, in

addition to which are eight others, three on costa, two on arc, two in cell, and one in abdominal margin.

Female. 1.2 inch. Paler red, similarly marked, spots large; under side like male.

From 1 ♂, 1 ♀, from Oregon. Collection of Dr. Behr.

CHRY SOPHANUS HERMES, n. sp.

Male. Expands $\frac{9}{10}$ inch. Upper side pale fulvous; costal edge and hind margin of primaries brown; base obscured; on disk several brown spots of which the outer ones form an irregular row across the wing; a spot on arc and a second in cell.

Secondaries have a long pointed tail; on the margin next anal angle an indistinct row of blackish spots; on the arc a recurved black stripe; surface of wing much obscured.

Under side of primaries pale buff, the spots repeated but large and more distinct; margin grayish: secondaries have the basal two-thirds grayish, the margin buff clouded gray; the disk crossed by a row of black spots, those at the extremities crescent; on the arc a black streak; three small spots above in a transverse line and three others near base; at anal angle a black spot and near it others almost obsolete.

Female. Expands $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch. Similar to male, the markings more distinct.

From California. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, from the Collection of Henry Edwards, Esq.

CHRY SOPHANUS VIRGINIENSIS, n. sp.

Male. Expands 1.2 inch. Upper side glossy brown with a faint purple reflection; marginal borders fuscous; secondaries have a long tail tipped with white; from anal angle to second median nervule a bright fulvous stripe covering the tail and enclosing at the angle and beyond the tail fuscous spots.

Under side of both wings grey brown, somewhat clouded by whitish, which, along the margins, takes the form of two parallel bands; disk of primaries pale ochraceous; primaries have a small black spot at base of cell, a larger midway, and a still larger on arc; a fourth below the middle spot, a doubly bent median row; all these spots slightly edged with white.

Secondaries have three spots at base, and four large spots between these and middle of wing; a long streak on the arc and a discal row of which the two next costa are small, subovate, the next duplex, and

the remaining spots connected, forming a conspicuous patch with a hooked branch turning towards abdominal margin; the fulvous band replaced by a narrower, deep orange or vermillion, projecting a branch to the tail and surmounting two black spots on the margin.

Body above brown, beneath white or grey; palpi white, fulvous at base below, black above and at tip; antennæ brown annulated with white; club brown, tip ferruginous.

Female. Same size. Upper side fulvous, with broad brown marginal border to primaries, and a narrow edge of same color to secondaries, preceded beyond the marginal spots by a faint brown lunulated line; costal and abdominal margins also largely brown; the spots of under surface repeated above; beneath, as in male, but lighter colored, the whitish bands and the spots more distinct.

Taken at Virginia City, Nevada. Collection of Dr. H. Behr.

This species resembles *Arota*, Bois. The black spots of under side are much heavier than in *Arota*, and the orange band a marked feature.

HESPERIA HAYHURSTII, n. sp.

Male. Expands 1.1 inch. Upper side blackish brown, obscurely clouded by a lighter shade; two white dots beyond cell of primaries; fringes unusually long, erose.

Under side dark brown with a faint purple gloss, slightly sprinkled, especially on abdominal half of secondaries, with dull green scales; the white dots repeated.

Body beneath grey white; palpi white below, blackish above; antennæ brown annulated with white; club velvet black, brown at top.

From two ♂ taken in Missouri by L. K. Hayhurst, Esq., in 1869. Allied to *Nisoniades*, but belonging to a distinct genus, as I am informed by Mr. Scudder.